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A guide to the Carpenter's Rule

Benjamin Bevan

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as an Appendix. The reasons which induced him to make this addition will be best understood by consulting the remarks at the beginning of this Appendix.

The author has also given a set of Tables for computing some very minute corrections depending on *twice* the longitude of the moon's ascending node (2. \odot). He also gives some account of Mr. Baily's Tables, computed for, and published by, the Astronomical Society of London.

Besides several other useful Tables, the author has added a catalogue of 520 zodiacal stars liable to occultation, containing the auxiliary constants for gaining the various corrections. This is accompanied by another table referring the same stars to the catalogue of the Astronomical Society. To these is added an arrangement of the above zodiacal stars in a table consisting of fourteen pages, before alluded to, in which the stars that may at a *given time* be seen occulted in England, are distinguished from those seen in any other country, giving also the place of the moon's node when the occultations may be expected.

A Guide to the Carpenter's Rule. By BENJAMIN BEVAN, Civil Engineer, London, 1832; 12mo. pp. 23.

We are informed in the preface to this pamphlet, that "the Author's mode of explaining the operations to be performed on the Slide-rule has been some years before the public" in his larger treatise on this instrument, and that it "is allowed to be superior to any other hitherto published." The present treatise is confined to those operations which can readily be performed with the *common Carpenter's Rule*, divested of the more extended formulæ contained in the larger one. For Schools, the author presumes, it "will be found useful in teaching instrumental arithmetic, and qualifying the student for the active pursuits of life." It consists of an Introduction, explaining the *notation* employed on the Rule, and of general formulæ, with examples, in the following arithmetical processes and branches of mensuration; viz.: Multiplication, Division, Proportion, Inverse Proportion, Squares and Roots, Cubes and Roots, Mensuration of Superficies, Solid Measure, Brickwork, and Gauging. These formulæ and examples are all perspicuously and accurately stated; and at p. 18, under the head "*To estimate the comparative Strength of Scantlings used in Buildings*," we find a very useful little table of the numbers expressing the comparative strength of various scantlings as used in different buildings.

LXXXII. *Proceedings of Learned Societies.*

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

THE following is a list of such papers read before, and communications made to, this Society, during the session of 1831—32, as have not already been noticed in our reports of its proceedings.

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